Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Number: —— Name: ————————————————————————————————————	ate Highway Administration as part
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TR	UST
Eligibility Recommended Eligi	ibility Not RecommendedX
Criteria:ABCD Considerations:AB	CDEFG None
Comments:	
Parisman ODS: A P. D. I	
Reviewer, OPS:Anne E. Bruder	Date:3 April 2001
Reviewer, NR Program:_Peter E. Kurtze	Date:3 April 2001
	No.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

NAME AND SHA NO.: CE-0106

<u>LOCATION</u>
Road Name and Number: Ragan Road over Branch of Octoraro Creek City/Town: Oakwood X vicinity County: Cecil
Ownership: _ State X County _ Municipal _ Other
Bridge projects over: _ Road _ Railway X Water _ Land
Is bridge located within designated district?: _ yes X no NR listed district _ NR determined eligible district locally designated _ other Name of District _
BRIDGE TYPE
Timber Bridge Beam Bridge Truss-Covered Trestle Timber-and-Concrete
Stone Arch Bridge
Metal Truss Bridge
Moveable Bridge Swing Bascule Single Leaf Bascule Multiple Leaf Vertical Lift Retractile Pontoon
Metal Girder Rolled Girder Rolled Girder Concrete Encased Plate Girder Plate Girder Concrete Encased
Metal Suspension
Metal Arch
Metal Cantilever
X Concrete _ Concrete Arch _ Concrete Slab X Concrete Beam _ Rigid Frame _ Other Type Name

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DESCRIPTION

Describe the Setting:

Bridge # CE-0106 carries Ragan Road over a tributary of Octoraro Creek on the borders of Maryland's Piedmont physiographic region, and is located approximately 1 mile east of US Route 222 and west of Ragan Road, which runs in a roughly west to southeast direction at that point. The immediate setting is relatively rural, with a few houses located just west of the bridge.

Describe the Superstructure and Substructure: (Discuss points identified in Context Addendum, Section C)

Bridge # CE-0106, built in 1930, is a single-span concrete T-beam bridge which carries two lanes of traffic over Octoraro Creek. The structure is comprised of concrete abutments, plain, full height concrete wingwalls, incised concrete parapets, and a concrete slab deck with a bituminous wearing surface. The effective span of the concrete beams is 22'-5"; the bridge spans 23'-4" with a roadway width of 22'-1".

Inspection reports from 1985 through 1993 note the presence of extensive deterioration, spalled and cracked abutments and wingwalls, considerable deterioration of the parapets, and scour and undermining of the abutments.

A survey of historic concrete beam bridges undertaken by the Maryland State Highway Administration in the Fall of 1995 identified 113 bridges of that type located throughout the state. Slightly more than two-thirds (76) of that total were single-span bridges.

Discuss major alterations:

According to available documentary evidence, no major alterations have been undertaken on this bridge.

HISTORY

When Built: 1930, based on Bridge Inventory listing for Cecil County

Why Built: Statewide road improvement programs and local transportation needs

Who Built: Unknown

Who Designed: Unknown; probably standard state specifications

Why Altered: N/A

Was this bridge built as part of an organized bridge building campaign?: No

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SURVEYOR ANALYSIS

This bridge may have NR significance for association with:

_ A (Events) _ B (Person) _ C (Engineering/Architectural Character)

Was this bridge constructed in response to significant events in Maryland or local history?

Road improvements in Cecil County were fueled by several events occurring during the early twentieth century. First, the Good Roads Movement, which began in the last decade of the nineteenth century, aimed to improve primary roads throughout the state as well as multiple connecting roads between counties. As the movement progressed, numerous existing roads were widened, straightened, or graded, and many new bridges were built to carry the rebuilt roads. Second, rapidly increasing automobile, truck, and bus traffic also fueled the replacement of existing narrow and weak bridges with wider and stronger concrete structures, many of which were built according to standardized specifications and plans developed by the State Roads Commission (SRC). Third, the State Roads Commission established district engineering offices during the 1910s to aid in intrastate road development, and established a separate bridge department in 1920. This fostered construction of many concrete bridges throughout the state. In the 1920s, the SRC emphasized improving the safety and comfort of primary routes while developing secondary networks and feeder roads. By the 1930s, bridges that were originally deemed adequate had become unacceptable for carrying modern traffic loads and many new structures were built as a result.

When the bridge was built, and/or given a major alteration, did it have a significant impact on the growth and development of the area?

Bridge # CE-0106 participated in the general trend toward upgrading state roads and bridges and improving intrastate access.

Is the bridge located in an area which may be eligible for historic designation, and would the bridge add or detract from the historic and visual character of the possible district?

No, the bridge is not located in an area which is eligible for historic designation.

Is the bridge a significant example of its type?

No, the bridge is not a significant example of its type. The character-defining elements exist in somewhat deteriorated condition.

Date: 13 May 1996

Telephone: (717) 691-1340

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Does the bridge retain integrity of the important elements described in the Context Addendum?

Yes, the bridge retains integrity of the primary character-defining elements of a concrete beam bridge. The character-defining elements for the superstructures of concrete beam bridges are the slab, the longitudinal beams, and the parapet or railing when integral. For the substructure, the character-defining elements are the abutments, piers, and wing walls.

Is the bridge a significant example of the work of the manufacturer, designer, and/or engineer, and why?

The name(s) of the manufacturer, designer, and/or engineer for this bridge are unknown at this time.

Should this bridge be given further study before significance analysis is made, and why?

No, the structure should not be given further study. Its current deteriorated condition places its integrity in doubt.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Spero, P.A. C. & Company and Louis Berger & Associates

1994

Historic Bridges in Maryland: Historic Context Report. Maryland State Highway Administration, Baltimore.

Cecil County Department of Public Works

Bridge Inspection Reports (dating from 1985 through 1993). On file in Cecil County Roads Department, North East.

State Highway Administration

1958

A History of Road Building in Maryland. Baltimore.

SURVEYOR INFORMATION

Name:

Gabrielle M. Lanier

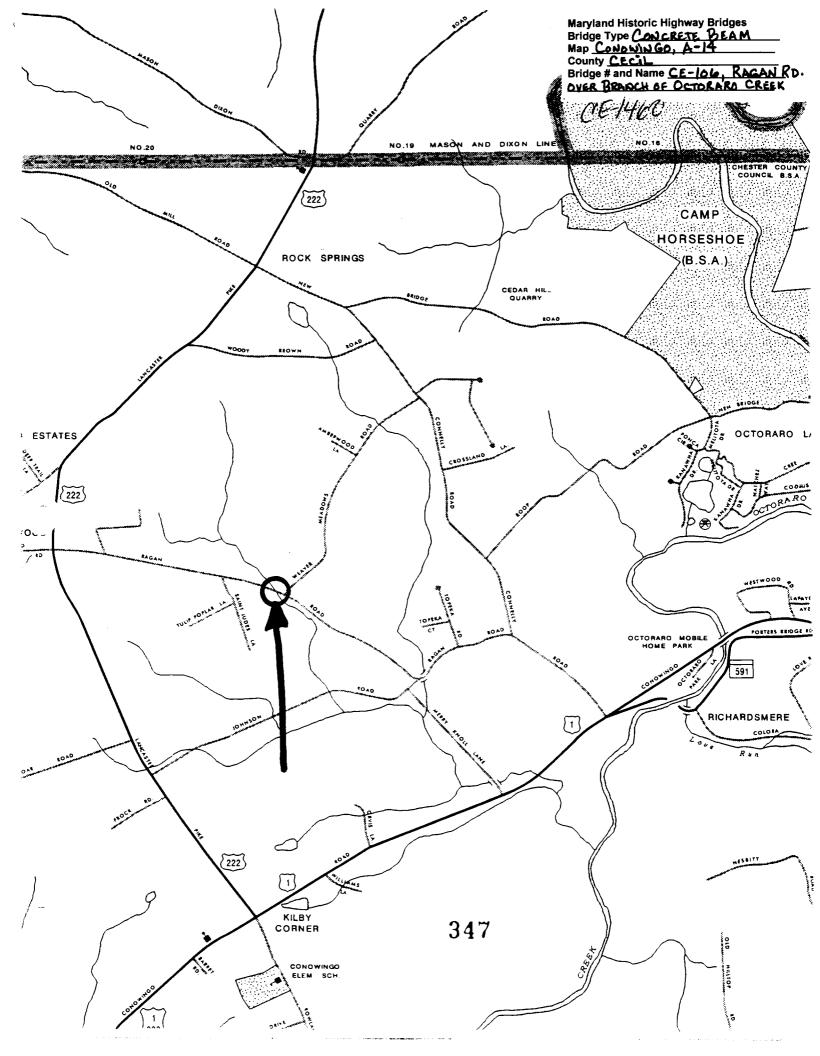
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CE- 1460 CECIL COUNTY MD MATT HURLEY FEB 13 1995 MARYLAND SHPC SHA BRIDGE NO CE 106 LOCKING INLST 1 OF 4



CE - 1460 LECIL WINTY MID MATT HURLEY FEIS 13 1995 MARYLAND SHPO 5/14 BRIDGE NO CE 106 LOOKING EAST 2 OF 4



CE-1460 CECIL COUNTY MD MATT HURLEY FEB 13 1995 MARYIMD SHOO SHA BRIDGE NO. OF 106 LOCKING DOWNSTREAM 3 OF 4



CE-1460 CECIL LOUNTY MD MATT HURLEY FEB 13 1995 MERITAND SHPO STAN BRIDGE NO CE 106 LOOKING UPSTREAM